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BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 2 STATE OF WASHINGTON 3 IN THE MATTER OF PIONEER MASOURY RESTORATION 4 COMPANY, Appellant, PCHB No. 77-113 5 6 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, v. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 7 PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION AND ORDER CONTROL AGENCY, 3 Respondent. 9

PER CHRIS SMITH:

This matter, the appeal of a \$250 civil penalty for dust emissions allegedly in violation of respondent's Regulation I, Section 9.03(b), was heard by the Pollution Control Hearings Board in Seattle, Washington on November 7, 1977. Chairman W. A. Gissberg presided. Respondent elected a formal hearing.

Appellant Pioneer Masonry Restoration Company was represented by its Vice-President, Watson Vaughn. Respondent was represented by its attorney, Keith D. McGoffin.

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Witnesses were sworn, and testified. Exhibits were examined. From testimony heard and exhibits examined, the Pollution Control Hearings Board makes these

FINDINGS OF FACT

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Respondent, pursuant to RCW 43.21B.260, has filed with this Board a certified copy of its Regulation I containing respondent's regulations and arendments thereto. Official notice thereof is hereby taken.

ΙI

On July 26, 1977, appellant, a masonry restoration firm, caused dust emissions of 100% opacity for six of six minutes. The emissions resulted from use of a saw to remove mortar from a brick wall, preparatory to repair and restoration of an apartment house in Seattle. No method was employed to reduce the quantity of dust emitted, or to control its dispersion at least 100 feet from the work site. These emissions were observed by respondent's inspector, who mailed Notice of Violation No. 14387 to appellant. A Notice and Order of Civil Penalty, No. 3440 in the amount of \$250, was subsequently issued to appellant. Appellant appeals from this penalty.

III

Any Conclusion of Law hereinafter recited which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to these

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CO-CLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Ι

In emitting an air contaminant, dust, for more than three minutes in any one hour, which contaminant is of an opacity obscuring an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke designated No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, appellant violated Section 9.03(b)(2) of respondent's Regulation I.

ΙI

Appellant testified that workmen's safety standards do not allow use of tarpaulins around the scaffold to control dispersal Use of water on the work surface is limited by the of dust. hazard of using electrical equipment in that area, and the risk of moisture penetrating through to wall to the building interior. Air hammers, with up to 8,000 impacts per minute, are used in some areas, but produce excessive noise. However, respondent's inspector testified that saturation of the wall surface will reduce airborne particulates to an opacity of 20% or less, and good "housekeeping" practices can contain the heavier particles which fall out in the immediate area. If these and similar controls are not utilized, or absent a variance or similar relief, appellant rust expect to incur further penalties or other enforcement actions. Although the penalty should be affirmed in amount, its suspension is warranted in the event that appellant makes application for a variance within 15 days from this date.

III

Any Finding of Fact which should be deemed a Conclusion of FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 3

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Lav is hereby adopted as such. From these Conclusions the Pollution Control Hearings Board makes this ORDER The \$250 civil penalty appealed from is affirmed but suspended upon condition that appellant file its application with respondent for a variance within 15 days from this date. DATED this day of November, 1977. POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD Membe 3.7 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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